

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1846,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5047. 號十月九年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1879. 日四十月七年卯己 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LAKE, CHAWWORTH & Co. and KELLY & WALSHE, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$6,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai,.....EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of the Depositors.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP,.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm name of W. B. SPRATT & Co. has been THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, Mr J. M. EMANUEL retiring.

W. B. SPRATT,
J. M. EMANUEL.

THE Business of the above Firm will be CONTINUED as before under the Firm name of W. B. SPRATT & Co. of the COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS, who will collect all Accounts and pay all Demands against the late Firm.

W. B. SPRATT.

Hongkong, September 9, 1879.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr ERNEST VAUGHAN WETTON will CONDUCT my Business, for which purpose he holds authority to Sign my name.

R. G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, &c.

16, Queen's Road Central,
1st August, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMMEET, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

ALL GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMEET.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN, Dry CHAMPAGNE (England) in Cases of.....1 doz. Quarts.
" of.....2 " Pints.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSHE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Large Assortment of CLOCK-WORK TOYS, FLOATING DOLLS, INDIA RUBBER BALLS, &c., &c.

A New Stock of FRENCH NOVELS. DAVID'S L'EMPIRE CHINOIS. GEORGE'S LES PRODUITS DE LA NATURE.

BOUSQUET'S LE JAPON DE NOS JOURS. THOMSON'S MALACCA AND INDO-CHINA.

HILL'S MANUAL OF BUSINESS FORMS. LE SAINT Edition, PIRY. BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

Complete Set SCOTT'S WAYERLEY NOVELS, very cheap. OGILVIE'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY HALF MOROCCO.

Complete Editions TENNYSON'S POEMS. VILLA GARDENING.

Small Size REPP NOTE PAPERS. QUILL PENS and NIBS. STAMP ALBUMS.

New AMERICAN CITHORN. GENERAL GRANT'S TRAVELS ROUND THE WORLD.

Hongkong, September 9, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints.....\$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY, comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brains and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

Also,
A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINES, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sherry, Reims Burgundy, Hermitage, Fineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also,
(From Bordeaux),
CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case. A few Cases of LAFFITE.

G. R. LAMMEET.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

WILLIAM NOTT.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Departures of these COMPANIES' STEAMERS on the HONGKONG-CANTON Route will be as under till further notice, commencing on the 8th Instant:—

KIN SHAN from Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

ICHANG from Hongkong on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

The POWAN will run as a Nightboat, leaving Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 6 p.m.; Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
China Navigation Company, Limited.
Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1879, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the Six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879. In Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI. The Chartered Steamer "ATHOLL," THOMSEN, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 19th Instant.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant REYNIER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 8, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant REYNIER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 8, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "NAMO," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 8, 1879.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "HINDOSTAN," Captain MCCONNELL, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1879.

OCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY. NOTICE.

The Steamship "OCEANIC," Captain J. METCALFE, will be despatched hence for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL on or about October 20th, 1879.

First-class Fare to LONDON, \$300.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the AGENT of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Bark "TRITON," KALLSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "TOOWOMBA," KIRKPATRICK, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "ADELAIDE NORRIS," W. A. WOODWARD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "ADELAIDE NORRIS," W. A. WOODWARD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Bark "ANTIOCH," A. WEEKS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "F. P. LITCHFIELD," Captain SPALDING, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 8, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The 3/3 L.L.I. Russian Bark "KALAJA," J. ROSS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 British Bark "EDWARD BARROW," RICH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "NAMO," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 8, 1879.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "HINDOSTAN," Captain MCCONNELL, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 3 p.m.

1. Barbarian defers and loses the hundred

yards from the shore when she was run into

by one of the Sing Lee passenger launch, which was on its way to the Kowloon Dock, from Hongkong, with a large number of passengers on board. The Dispensary launch was struck about the waist and instantly began to fill, her fires going out a few seconds after the collision. Her head was turned towards the shore, she had sufficient way on to reach the beach, but, before those on board could moor her, she slipped off and now lies about twenty yards off the land in four fathoms of water. No lives were lost, and we hear that the other launch sustained no damage whatever. Preparations for raising the sunken launch have already commenced. Two junks being moored alongside, a large chain has been passed under her, and made fast to a beam supported by the junks. About twenty Chinese are employed on the job. The extent of the damage done is not yet known. It is expected that the launch will be raised by to-morrow afternoon.

We have previously heard complaints against the Slog Lee steam launches for blowing whistles (much to the annoyance of those who live near the Canton Wharf), and also on account of the unsafe and decidedly unorthodox mode of obtaining an increase of steam used by those in charge. Now we have this latest grievance, which is certainly one that every legal step should be taken to put down, alike in the

interests of life and valuable property. Had the accident occurred in the middle of the harbour, and the passenger launch met with serious injury, a great many lives must have been lost. Taking a near cut, is all very well in its way, when it can be done with safety, but when the near cut is to carry a steam launch through either a sampan or some other, and probably an unoffending launch, it is generally found to be more to the profit of the proprietors if those who are in charge of the fast craft take a round-about or bide their time.

The following telegram is from the *Strait Times* of the 30th ultimo :—
 "London, August 29.—Count Andrássy has recommended the appointment of the present Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Italy as his successor.
 It is reported that Austrian troops will occupy Novibazar on 8th September.

As our London mail advices extend only to August 1st, the following telegraphic items may be of interest. They are from our Australian files :—

London, August 8.—The Rev. Newman Hall has obtained a divorce from his wife after a protracted trial.

August 9.—A terrible fire has occurred in the capital of Bosnia. A thousand public

Madrid, August 8.—King Alfonso met with an accident whilst returning from the funeral of his second sister, the Princess Marie, who died a few days since. The

horses of the royal carriage took fright, and the carriage was upset, causing the dislocation of the King's shoulder. He is progressing favorably.

London, August 14.—An important conference

ference of delegates from 200,000 miners took place at Manchester. It was resolved to adopt every means to encourage emigration from the United Kingdom.

Madrid, August 14.—Numerous incendiary fires have occurred in various

parts of Spain. One fire destroyed 40 houses and killed 84 persons.

"ALI BABA," the Indian correspondent of *Vanity Fair*, writing of the Ameer Yakoub

At present he only knows the few expletives required to carry on a conversation with one of the old-fashioned Generals. He

hopes soon to be able to say that he regards Russia but as the dust beneath his feet, while England is to him as the serene circumambient firmament. Mr. Jenkyns, Major Cavagnari's assistant, has undertaken

to give him lessons. We must hope that Mr. Jenkyns will not teach English phrases after the manner of our cis-Indus Politicals, or poor Yakooob will forget his vernacular truth. When I and Lord Northbrook used to go touring about Rajputana and Central

India we were much shocked at the little priggish, lying speeches which the chiefs were made to fire off at us. Honest Mr. Aitchison used to be suffused in blushes for our common humanity, the normal smile would die away on Lord Northbrook's face.

round the away on Lord Northbrook's lips, and Evelyn Baring would seek a hasty refuge behind his eye-glass. I was asked to do the blushing for the Politicians, who were responsible for this abominable coloured chatter, but I found that from long want of

practices I had lost the trick, and could only blush down the small of my back and produce a cold clamminess in the palms of my hands. So the Politicals are still unblushed for.

On the south-east wall of the Bala Hissar, overlooking a beautiful view of the eastern Cabul plain, dotted with green-fields,

gardens, and castles, and having the bare mountains of the Khurd Cabul for a background. The building encloses a spacious courtyard, on two sides of which are the houses in which H. E. the Resident and suite live—one of two stories and the other

of four. The general appearance of the inside of the Bala Hissar is one of dilapidation and decay. On the 23rd July, when the Embassy entered Cabul, they were led through narrow crooked streets for half a

male before they reached their quarters.

Every roof and wall was crowded with good-humoured spectators. Nothing could have exceeded the honour and hospitality with which the British Embassy was received in the capital then. On the plain below the Bala Hissar was drawn up, on the left of the road, the whole of the Cabul garrison in line of columns. On the right was a mountain battery, then nine battalions of infantry (including the Highlanders, some of whom accompanied the Amoy to Gundamak), and a battery of horse artillery. On the left was a regiment of cavalry. Each regiment saluted the Envoy as he slowly passed in front of it, and the bands struck up tunes which were new and strange to our ears. As His Excellency entered the Bala Hissar, by the Shah Shahid Gate, a salute of 17 guns, was fired by a battery of 18-pounders posted on a low hill. Near the Amoy's palace a guard of honour was drawn up and presented arms. Ceremonial visits were paid, banquets prepared for the officers, and every attention paid to the Embassy.

Police Intelligence.

(Before O. V. Cragg, Esq.)
Wednesday, September 10.

STREET BIRDS.

Chan-ah-Olin, and Ching-a-Man were charged by P.O. 68, Thomas Campbell, with being on the Praya, at half past one this morning, without lights or passes. Complainant stated that he saw the defendants walking westward and keeping under the verandah. When they saw him they turned up a lane. He arrested them. The first defendant has been in gaol before for larceny. First defendant said he was sleeping in the street, as he was too tired to go home.

The second prisoner has no home, and was sleeping in the street.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$2 on each, in default of payment, seven days in gaol with hard labour.

BUYING A SOLDIER'S KIT.

Ohow Tong Sing, a marine hawker, was charged by P. S. D. Toomey, with buying a soldier's kit, from a private in H. M. 27th Inniskillings, on the 16th of last month, knowing the same to be the property of the Queen.

P. S. D. Toomey stated:—On the 16th of last month, a report was made at the Station that Patrick Gormley, a private in the 27th Inniskillings, had deserted and taken his arms, accoutrements, and kit, with him. The man was arrested the same morning, and was sentenced by a Court Martial to two years' hard labour, for making away with Government property, and is now serving his term in Victoria Gaol. I took Gormley from gaol yesterday, and he pointed out to me the defendant as the man who bought the kit. Defendant was in the street and had a hawk's stall. I found nothing on it. I asked the prisoner to take us to his house; he guided us through several streets and eventually came back to within twenty yards of where we started from, and took us up to a house, fitted as a school-room. Prisoner said something to the woman in charge of the house, which I understood to mean, "Say that I live here." But the woman denied all knowledge of defendant, who then said that he had no house, and lived in the streets. I judged, by prisoner having taken his round several streets, that he was giving some of his friends a chance to clear away with the goods we were looking for.

Patrick Gormley stated:—On the 16th of last month I deserted from the 27th Inniskillings; this was early that morning. I threw away my arms, and put two pairs of serge trousers, a great coat and cape, a serge coat, dannel shirt, two pairs of boots and two pairs of socks in a bag and took them down to Cat Street. The prisoner was pointed out to me by a black fellow, as a man who would likely buy the things I had, and I offered them to him for sale; he was at that time sitting in the street, on some boxes. He said, "No sabbe," but when the black fellow had moved away, he followed me and asked me what I had in my bundle. I told him I had some clothes. He then took me up two streets and left me standing there for about five minutes. When he returned he spread an old mat on the ground, and I emptied my bundle into it. After he examined the things he gave me \$3, rolled up the mat, and was going to run away with the things. I said to him, "If you don't give another dollar, I'll report you to the Police." He had only seventy cents which he gave to me; I then went down to the Star Hotel, and got drunk. About ten o'clock I was arrested by the Regimental Police and taken to the Central Station. From there, I was taken to the Barracks, and have since been tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to two years' hard labour, for making away with my kit. From the time of my arrest until yesterday, I have not seen the prisoner. I went with the Sergeant and pointed him out. He was then standing where I first saw him. I am certain he is the man I sold my kit to. I have seen him several times, when I have been knocking about Cat Street, and have seen him buy things from sailors. I could identify the black fellow I saw on the morning I sold my kit, if I were to meet him.

P. S. Toomey, was recalled, and in answer to a question by His Worship, said:—There are so many black fellows in Tai-ping-shan at the present time that I have not been able to find the man in question, from the description given of him by Gormley; but, if you will remand the case for two days, I will endeavour to produce more evidence.

Prisoner had no questions to put to the witnesses.

Case remanded till Friday.

THE ICE CREAM MAN AGAIN.

Daniel Robinson was charged with disturbing the peace on the night of the 9th inst., at eleven o'clock, in No. 5 district. He had been calling out his ice cream for sale.

Defendant admitted the charge and said he did not know it was against the law. The Court imposed a fine of fifty cents and instructed Robinson to take out a licence as a hawker, also telling him that he must not go about the streets disturbing people by his cries.

Defendant wished to know how he could make an honest living, if he were not allowed to call out his ice cream for sale.

His Worship said he must make an honest living without breaking the law.

Defendant paid the fine and left the court.

INDICENT BATHING.

Ngai Ann, and Ngai Yek Lung, were charged at the instance of William Keller,

with indecently bathing in a stream of hot water, running from the Rum Distillery into Causeway Bay.

Complainant stated that crowds of coolies were in the habit of coming every day, to bathe in the stream; they stripped themselves naked and often washed their clothes while they were in that state. Last evening, about six o'clock, he noticed the defendants bathing; they were quite naked, and were within forty feet of the house.

He went and waited until they came up from the stream, on to the road, and gave them in charge. He has often chased the coolies away from the place where they bathe, as there are women living in the house. About fourteen months ago he spoke to an Inspector of Police about having a notice board put up to prohibit bathing, but no board has been put up.

Defendants said they were not bathing; that they had been arrested by mistake; they never had their clothes off.

Complainant recalled, said:—I am quite certain the two defendants were naked; I had to wait until they came on shore and dressed themselves, and I then took them to the constable.

Prisoners were fined \$1 each, in default of payment four days in gaol.

His Worship instructed Inspector Rivers to have a notice board put up at the place, prohibiting bathing there.

INJURING PUBLIC WORKS.

Ng Yan, a boatwoman, was charged with driving the fuke of an anchor into the new concrete of the Praya Wall, opposite the Gas works.

Samuel Simon, a foreman in the Public Works Department, saw the anchor stuck into the sea wall, and asked the defendant to remove it. She refused to do so; and he threw the anchor into the water, when the crew of the boat began to abuse him. The hole was two inches deep and about four inches long.

Mr Danby, who was in Court, stated that this offence was a very common one, and was most injurious to the wall, as the backwash of the water got in the holes and was apt to do much damage.

Defendant admitted putting the anchor on shore, but denied fixing it into the wall.

Fined \$1, in default of payment three days in gaol.

UNLICENSED BROTHEL.

Chan Lai, was charged by Inspector Whitehead, with keeping an unlicensed brothel in Hung Ham.

Defendant admitted the charge, and stated that she did not know it was against the law; as she got the women from a licensed brothel.

Fined \$50, in default of payment four weeks' imprisonment.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

Leung Yun Hl, was charged with stealing two pairs of trousers and one jacket from a shop in the Salt-fish Market.

Sham A Him, a shop coolie, stated that he saw the prisoner going out of the Yi On shop, this morning about five o'clock, with a bundle in his hand. Witness pursued him and called out "thief." Prisoner was arrested by a constable and searched; the trousers in Court were found concealed under his clothes.

Defendant admitted stealing the clothes and stated that he was a seaman, and had been out of employment for eight months.

Sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

A STRANGE STORY.

Chan Fuk Ti, was charged with assaulting a boatman, named Chan A Wa, on the 9th instant.

Complainant stated that defendant came and engaged his boat yesterday, for the purpose of conveying goods from a vessel which had been wrecked at Green Island. On going there, witness saw no wreck. He was told by defendant to go on shore, and they went ashore together, and walked up the hill to a steep bank, when defendant asked witness to sit down. He did so, and before he was aware of it, he found himself shoved over the edge of the bank; he fell amongst some stones a distance of about twelve feet, cutting his knees and side, (witness shows scratches). He called for his wife, and got up, and seized the defendant and took him on board the boat. When prisoner was taken on board the boat, he, at first, would say nothing, but afterwards said he wanted to murder him. Complainant never saw him before yesterday.

Li Atai, wife of last witness, corroborated his evidence; she saw her husband shoved from the bank, and heard defendant ask to be let off as he had done it accidentally.

Defendant stated that he never saw the first witness before yesterday. While defendant was walking on the Praya, the complainant came up and said to him "You owe me \$8," and on his denying this, he was asked to go on board a boat and talk the matter over. He went and complainant pulled him to a small island near Green Island, where a European engaged him (complainant) to take a load of stones to Green Island. When they got there complainant got drunk and fell down a bank. Defendant further said he is a boatman, and has a small boat; he is secured by the master of the Yi Wai Ku eating house.

Sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour and to pay \$3 amends to complainant; in default of payment fourteen days further imprisonment.

DISTURBANCE ON THE PRAYA.

Leung Tung, Teo Kwai Lam, Ho Akiu, Chan Aai, Chan Aai, Cheung Ayuk, Leung Aze, Tong Achi, Pong Achol, Liu Alai, Tang Ang, Mak Ali, Ng Akam, and Cheung Achau, were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance on the Praya.

P. C. 152, stated that he heard a great noise on the Praya and saw a lot of men fighting. The first prisoner picked up a stone and threw it amongst the crowd; he arrested him and sent for a party of Police; all the defendants were fighting; some had stones and sticks.

Wong Aluk, an overseer of works on the Praya, stated that the third and eighth defendants began the fight; the others joined in and made a great noise. Stones were thrown, and some of the men had sticks. Witness cannot identify the persons. In answer to a question of the eighth prisoner, witness admitted that he had told him about a leak, which was then stopped up.

P. O. 159, recalled, said he was sure all the fourteen prisoners were engaged in the fight.

The eighth and thirteenth defendants were fined \$3 each, in default of payment, fourteen days' hard labour. The others were fined \$1 each, in default, four days each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Sept. 10, 1879.

SIR,—That a "light-fingered" character of a peculiar variety was present at the Promenade Concert last evening there is no doubt in the mind of the writer. Contrary to the usual custom the "artist" in this case deposited his spoil (a gold ring of considerable value) in the coat pocket of an innocent spectator. That the rightful owner should have his property is but just. It is to be hoped that this will meet his eye, and that he will apply at the China Mail Office and there receive the article from one who publishes this with.

GOOD INTENT.

[The ring is a gentleman's plain massive gold ring, evidently made to be worn on the little finger, and bears a mark inside "L.C." It will be handed over upon satisfactory proof being given of ownership.—Ed. C. M.]

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Gazette.)

In a lengthy and interesting account of the fête de l'empereur, given in honour of H.M. the Mikado, the *Nichi Nichi* hints says that 8,600 persons were invited by the committee, and that 70,000 lanterns were distributed about the grounds. The editor comments somewhat severely on the miscellaneous styles of dress worn by some of the foreign visitors; and accuses them of being very impolite in their behaviour, and of being, in consequence, a disgrace to the country they belong to.

At length some apparently reliable particulars of the disaster to the Otzu tunnel is to hand. The *Osaka Nippo* says that at about seven o'clock in the morning of the 20th instant, thirty-four men were at work building a brick support to a part of the tunnel when, without any warning, about fifteen yards in length of the top fell in, killing four men and wounding several others. About two hundred yards further in were fifty coolies engaged in excavating. The fall of earth completely shut them in and prevented communication with the outer world. Fearing that they would be suffocated from want of air, Mr Fukuda gathered a large number of men together and proceeded to the scene of the accident. His first endeavour was to let a current of air into the tombled men by means of a long bamboo which he drove through the dirt; and to find out when the bamboo was through, water was poured into it. After considerable trouble the workmen were rewarded by finding that all the water they poured into the bamboo ran out on the other side. A man then put his mouth to the tube and asked those on the other side if they were alive. Receiving an answer in the affirmative the rescuing party set to work more vigorously than ever, and eventually succeeded in making a hole through the mud sufficiently large for a man to crawl through. The tombled men then came out one by one, very little the worse for having been buried alive for the space of twelve hours.

Australian Items.

The steamer *Althol*, Captain Thomson, from Australasian ports, arrived to-day, and brings Cuckooport papers to the 16th ult. We reproduce the following paragraphs:—

SYDNEY.

Aug. 11.—The weather cleared up on Saturday morning, and there is every appearance of the continuance of fine weather. Telegrams from the north and west state that all danger of serious floods is ended.

Aug. 12.—At a meeting at the exchange yesterday, at which two hundred persons were present, Mr Driver being in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to accept of Hanlon's challenge to row Trickett for two thousand pounds, but not to guarantee expenses.

Aug. 14.—The preparations for the decorations and exhibits of the Queensland Court have commenced. The position is highly advantageous, as it includes an extensive balcony upon which exhibits of Queensland vegetation can be displayed in the form of a garden. There will be transported trophies of gold, copper, tin, sugar, pearl-shell, and forestry.

MELBOURNE.

Aug. 15.—At a quarter past ten o'clock this morning the Luncheon branch of the Commercial Bank of Australia was stuck up by two armed men, supposed to be the Kellys. They seized and gagged the accountant, and afterwards stole £500. No further particulars are yet to hand.

BRISBANE.

Aug. 12.—It is considered probable that the Government will have a small majority upon the vote of confidence motion.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr Griffith, in moving the want of confidence resolution, blamed the Government for not stating clearly the direction in which it was proposed to extend the trunk lines. He denied their *bona fides* in connection with the proposed branch lines, and accused them of proposing to borrow without providing the means to pay the interest thereon.

Mr McIlwraith, in reply, stated that the financial statement shows that the interest will be derived from the increased revenue derivable from lands opened up.

Aug. 14.—In the Assembly, on Wednesday, the debate on the want of confidence motion was continued till after ten o'clock. Bailey, Douglas, Macrossan and Rutledge spoke, and the discussion was quiet and temperate. The debate was adjourned till Tuesday next.

PALMERVILLE.

Aug. 18.—The remark has been very general that no alluvial gold existed at a depth, but the Chinese are about to disprove the assertion. About three miles below Palmerville a number of miners are getting fair wages, the wash being obtained from a depth of 10 to 14 feet. We hope this discovery will become a permanent industry, and cause attention to the necessity existing for a more systematic trial of ground hitherto neglected.

COOKTOWN.

Aug. 16.—The steamer *Ocean* brought in addition to other cargo 265 tons of rice for this port, the duty on which will amount to £2454 13s. 4d. She has on board a cargo of 9529 packages of merchandise for Southern ports.

HOBARTOWN.

Aug. 12.—A Ministerial crisis is imminent, owing to want of cohesion among the supporters of the Government. An attempt will be made to form a coalition Ministry.

WELLINGTON (N.Z.).

Aug. 12.—The members of Parliament have voted themselves an honorarium of two hundred guineas for their services during the session. Parliament was prorogued on Monday. The Government have issued orders to stop all free immigration, except in cases where applicants are single women.

ing the session. Parliament was prorogued on Monday. The Government have issued orders to stop all free immigration, except in cases where applicants are single women.

INTERPRETATION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Mr Robert Campbell at the Straits Council Meeting of the 14th August, proposed, and the Council apparently unanimously approved of a resolution, the material part of which reads to this effect:—

"That in view of the urgent necessity for trained interpreters of the Chinese language it is most desirable that every facility should be afforded to the covenant servants of the Government, who are studying Chinese, to perfect themselves in the knowledge of that language."

Mr Campbell, in proposing the resolution, said that the want of Chinese interpreters was, he believed, "felt in all the departments of Government," and expressed the opinion that "until some system is introduced by which each Department of Government has some one in it, who can check the native interpreters, the administration of these Departments cannot be satisfactorily carried out."

Mr Campbell, in supporting the resolution, said that the importance of facilitating the study of Chinese, but he made the statement that "the wishes of the Chinese Section of the community, one of the most important, cannot be understood by Government but by means of the Chinese language."

The *Straits Times*, writing on the subject, has the following:—

These are very strong assertions on the part of the two Hon'ble Members, and probably on reflection they will be inclined to modify them considerably. And the remedy, what is it? Why nothing less than each Department should, after the Japanese fashion, have a Chinese as an interpreter, and Cadet to check him! Is that practicable or is it even desirable? Where are all the Cadets to come from? Or would they be content to remain always Chinese interpreters? It may be well to remind Hon'ble Members what it was that caused the question to be mooted in Sir Andrew Clarke's and Sir William Jervois's time and even long before that, only it was under their liberal rule that the matter was fairly looked in the face and something was resolved to be done. It was the crying want of proper interpretation, not in all the Departments, but in our Police Offices, in our Magistrates' Courts, and Courts of Requests, and even in our Supreme Court. The first result was securing the services of Mr Pickering from China, followed by Mr Karl in Penang. The second result was the Cadet scheme of studying the Chinese language. The third result was the establishment of the Chinese Protectorate Department, and now the state of affairs in regard to Chinese interpretation in our Courts has improved certainly but still remains very much what it was before and is certainly not what it should be. The fact is the cadet scheme is too ambitious a one altogether, and is, we venture to predict, predestined to be a failure, and will prove an expensive one if it is persevered in as originally proposed. It will be found to be impracticable after a waste of time and money. What is wanted and almost solely wanted is improved interpretation in our Courts and that cannot be done by teaching Chinese to Cadets, for they will only interpret in our Courts. That can only be done in one way, and that is by employing educated Chinese on proper pay adequate to the important functions they are called upon to discharge.

Mr Campbell said the Colonial Secretary must be well aware of the beneficial results which arose from the Student interpreters scheme in Hongkong, and the Hon'ble gentleman, having been one of the first to arrive in Hongkong himself, ought to know all about these "beneficial results," but he did not, in reply, make any revelations on the subject, and it is somewhat significant that he put a stop to the expense of native teachers for the Cadets here and dwelt upon the difficulties connected with the cadet scheme. Whatever these "beneficial results" may have been, it is the fact that the Hongkong papers contain chronic complaints of the want of proper interpretation in the Courts—the Chief Justice being sometimes pathetic on the subject. Another fact is that the Registrar's Department, which was one something like the Chinese Department here and intended to be the medium of communication between the Chinese and Government, has been more or less abolished by Mr Pope Hennessy, who, we believe, employs a Chinese Secretary in its place so as to be in direct communication with the Chinese community. Finally, if there is such a want of Chinese interpretation in all the Departments, what is the Chinese Protectorate Department occupied with? When it was established, it was understood that one of its functions would be to help the Government in its interpretation needs. It may be added that were the two Cadets attached to this Department there would be something practical in the cadet scheme, and surely Mr Pickering and Dr Donny might be of some practical assistance to them in more ways than in learning the language. Mr Pickering cannot remain always here, and must be succeeded by some one, if the Department is not to be abolished.

REPLY OF THE OSAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

We, Godai, president, and Nakano, vice-president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, address ourselves respectfully to your Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hongkong, a possession of Her Britannic Majesty, your Excellency is a superior person of brave, generous, and upright mind. When your Excellency assumed your present post, all had customs and manners were ended by your excellent method of carrying out public business. The strong were subdued, and the humble were helped, protected, and freed from abasement. This policy made an entire change in the colonial government of Hongkong, and thereupon the honourable reputation of your Excellency penetrated into every corner of Japan, whose people have for a long time eagerly listened to the tales of your virtues. Now, your Excellency has come to Japan for the purpose of promoting trade and friendship between three countries, viz., England, Japan, and China. Our anxiety to receive your Excellency is like that of a farmer, who longs for rain after a duration of drought.

The presence of your Excellency is not only an honour to inhabitants of Osaka, but

is also a good opportunity for promoting the future good relations of England and Japan. As we could not restrain ourselves in our joyous eagerness, we, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, solicited your Excellency to come to give us your personal counsels. To our great joy, you accepted our invitation.

Reflecting carefully and deeply, considerations came into our mind that at this fortunate time, in which a visit is made to Japan by an official of a great civilized country, we will not content ourselves with an expression of congratulation on the visit; it is not enough to give a simple welcome. But we will venture to speak out our uncomfortable thoughts which we have stored in our hearts for many years, and we are thankful that your Excellency will listen to the disclosure.

We have been told that in reply to an invitation from the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, your Excellency delivered a lecture to its members about the present condition of Japanese trade, and that you explained what would be advantageous, and what would be disadvantageous to Japan in future. At the same time your Excellency described the commercial policy of England. In your generous and exalted words, we found much which, if properly carried out, will benefit Japan. We are afraid that, owing to our poverty of expression, the proper mode of receiving and addressing such an honourable guest will be inadequate, because our language, do what we will, cannot be controlled and will be calculated to cause disquiet. But we cannot be restrained, on account of our love of our country, and therefore we beg your Excellency to be generous on this point.

The principle of trade is that the countries of the earth should hold communication with each other, and each exchange its products for other products so as to promote common benefit. To preserve mutual rights, conventions are made by which no larger and stronger country may dominate over weaker and smaller ones, in consequence of which treaty powers are bound by friendly conditions. But we observe often that weak countries suffer injury from stronger ones, independent rights are interrupted, and injury suffered; such is the condition of Japan. What is your Excellency's opinion? Do you desire to preserve a good balance of trade between two parties? Do you not see the fatal result to one party, if the other derive undue profit in consequence?

No such considerations may come to mind, if one takes merely a cursory glance at the present condition of Japan. If we consider her condition seriously, then arise different thoughts. The unfair and degrading treaties now existing between Japan and the treaty powers have caused the balance of trade to be heavily against Japan, the result being serious loss to Japan year after year. Since the opening of the treaty ports took place exports have considerably increased but yet cannot compete with imports. Calculating imports and exports during the past ten years ended June 1878, 262,718,048 yen are imports and 198,405,829 yen are exports, showing an excess of 64,312,219 of the former over the latter and an average of 6,424,973 yen per year. This great difference between imports and exports is caused in some part by the poor condition of our industrial works. But taking into careful consideration the reasons for the course of finance, we find that it is obstruction. So we must remove the obstruction that stops the course of finance, as, unless our government restore the balance between imports and exports, the difference will be permanent.

Now the Japanese financial course is restrained from free flowing by the wrong balance of trade. If this state of things continues any longer without undergoing change, the exports will decrease more and more, and the country will become poor, so much so that she can never rise again. In this case Japan will not be able to purchase foreign articles. Let us here give an example showing what will be the result. There are two men, A. and B., and they live by trade. A. obtains undue advantage from time to time, while B. suffers injury from the trade with A.; yet A. compels B. to continue the business without modification, but B., being very poor, cannot longer do so. Although A. is rich, he is thus also prevented from carrying on his business. If the above named two men carried on business in a right way, by promoting each other's benefit, both would realize large and lasting advantage. The example we have given above, answers very well to the present condition of Japan, so that every man may understand the degeneration of Japan is not only a blow to her own people, but will also affect the treaty powers. So we say that if the condition of Japan trade be not changed into proper ways, foreigners being blinded by present and small advantages regardless of the future, the sources of trade will soon dry.

The prosperity or decay of Japan will thus have more or less detrimental effect upon every treaty power. Especially your Excellency's country will sustain damage. From our point of view England seems to be blind in her desire to promote her own subjects' benefit, taking no notice of what may be such to other countries, although she has such wide and important relations with the world's commercial business. Although England knows this quite well, she pretends not to know for hidden purposes, or is it that she desires to benefit herself at the cost of Japan? What is her reason for wishing to make Japan poor? We believe this cannot be the intention of your country, but some of your countrymen who desire to benefit themselves by injuring others have excited to make complaints. But ill opinion seems to prevail among men holding high rank in your government. Their mind are bent far from right; they pay no attention to probable events in the future, and, being blinded by selfish reasons, cannot form just opinions. We feel very sorry for these gentlemen. We wish them to turn their sharp eyes to what may be larger and more lasting advantages than the present small profit. If this is not done both parties engaging in trade will derive no benefits in future.

Since Japan made treaties with foreign powers, she has paid special attention to diplomatic affairs, and anxiety to preserve friendly intercourse with foreign countries has caused the people to change old customs

and manners from bad to good by introducing civilized habits. Therefore, whenever an international exhibition is held by a treaty nation, Japan exhibits large quantities of her products and manufactured articles. The numbers of medals, which her people have obtained from exhibitions, show an equality with other civilized countries. This is a good example showing the industrial power of our people. Notwithstanding these circumstances the balance of trade between Japan and the treaty powers is wrong; what does that mean? As we stated above it is only caused by the obstruction which stops our financial stream. What do we mean in saying we wish to remove the obstruction? It is that the special power possessed by all the independent countries in the world must be restored to us, and trade regulations must be regulated by us without interference. But, to our regret, the Japanese Government seem not to endeavour to restore the right, and is considered by us to be contented with foreigners, who express, from time to time, a wish that trade in Asia shall be conducted under special regulations.

Alas, your Excellency! As we stated above, our independent rights and privileges of trade have been seized by foreigners, the result being the injury of Japan. With regard to the adverse balance of trade, some controversialists say that in the course of time it will be retrieved. But if we consider carefully the present condition of Japan, and the existing treaties between her and foreign powers, this is not a well-founded opinion.

The rise and fall of prices of articles depend upon large or small demand and quantity of articles. This is the common reason. Merchants should pay special attention to this point. If he avails himself of circumstances he will gain, but on the contrary if he loses opportunity he will suffer loss. This is a difficulty for merchants in carrying on their business. Especially the Japanese tradesmen encounter the difficulty, which is general in Japan. It is the Mexican dollar used in the foreign trade. The Mexican dollar is the medium of the trade between Japanese and foreigners. Owing to the wrong balance of trade, year after year, the value of dollars changes day by day, and this fact influences the price of all articles. In three or four months, the value of dollars changes continually, ranging between ten and thirty per cent premium (on paper money), and merchants suffer much trouble in carrying on their business in consequence. Of late, the value of gold and silver has changed in foreign countries, but not in so evil a way as the Mexican dollars in Japan have. The change made several large banks bankrupt. How much more difficult for our bankers and merchants who carry on trade business with the Mexican dollar, which changes in value day by day?

Out of 400,000 inhabitants of Osaka, which is one of the most extensive commercial cities of Japan, many suffer great loss owing to the frequent changes in the value of dollars. Various enterprises to check the steady advance of the price of dollars have been made by our most influential men, but in vain. If this question be left untouched any longer, every shop in the city will soon be compelled to close.

But if the treaty powers will regard us properly, and return to us the rights which they usurped, the sources of finance, obstructed at present, may be freed from hindrances. In this case, as in your Excellency's opinion, which you made known to the members of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce and to us, the trade between England and Japan will become prosperous, and the amount of the export from Yezo alone will increase to twice as much as at present. This may also be followed by prosperity of Chinese trade. If Japan and China become rich, England should derive large interest from the business. Of this nobody can doubt. We are not wrong in saying that if foreign powers hold any longer to the present unfair treaties wishing only to promote their selfish advantages, all will cease to benefit by the Eastern trade in future.

The above is our opinion upon the condition of Japan. We believe that the upright mind of your Excellency will clearly understand what we mean. On your return to your post, we desired your Excellency's visit and as you are now about to leave Japan, we pray for the happy and peaceful reign of H. B. M. the Queen and for your safety.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, September 9, 1879.

OPUM.—New Palma, cash, \$637 1/2

" Old " cash, —

" New B. B. B. cash, 520

" Old " cash, —

" New B. B. B. credit, 720

" Allowance " 700

" Old B. B. B. credit, 780

" Allowance " 700

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELO* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, September 11th, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 10th September. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879. se11

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th September, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *SINDH*, Commandant Monger, with MALE PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 15th September, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. se15

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 30th September. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. se1

For Sale.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EYRE, Ph.D. Fribingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Intimations.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

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Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

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THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MROCHENICH MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. se27

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

TO LET.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the Praya.

Apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 55, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to SHARP & DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premiums for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Atholl	8 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	922	Sept. 10	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	
Belgio	5 c	Meyer	Brit. str.	1716	Aug. 14	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & San Folsco	To-morrow at daylight
Bellona	3 c	Ahrens	Ger. str.	789	Sept. 8	Meyer & Co.	Haiphong	
Bombay	2 b		Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Y'hama & San Folsco	Mails, 1st pr.
City of Peking	5 k	Berry	Amer. str.	5079	Sept. 2	P. M. S. S. Co.	Bangkok	15th inst.
Danube	2 c	Clancy	Brit. str.	561	Sept. 7	Yuen Fat Hong	Amoy & Shanghai	Tug Plying
Diomed	5 c	Jackson	Brit. str.	1241	Sept. 10	Butterfield & Swire	S'pore, Calcutta, & Shanghai	To-morrow
Fame	5 b	Stapan	Brit. str.	117	Sept. 10	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		
Hindostan	5 c	McConnell	Brit. str.	391	Sept. 8	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Hwai Yuen	4 b	Wilson	Ohl. str.	384	Sept. 10	O. M. S. N. Co.		
Japan	5 b	Gardner	Brit. str.	1865	Sept. 6	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Namoa	5 b	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Sept. 7	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Norna		Loze	Brit. str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong		Coast Dock
Olympia	5 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Aug. 31	Landstein & Co.	Saloon	To-day
Pernambuco		Hyde	Brit. str.	652	Sept. 2	Melchers & Co.		Sands' Slip
Sea Gull	8 k	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Venice	5 b	Rhodes	Brit. str.	1962	Sept. 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, & Haiphong, &c.	
Zephyr		Connor	Brit. str.	Russell & Co.		Sands' Slip
Sailing Vessels								
Adam H. Simpson	7 b	Call, Jr.	Amer. sh.	1524	Aug. 4	Borneo Co., Limited		
Adelaide Norris	4 k	Woodward	Amer. bgo.	719	Aug. 11	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Agnes Muir	4 k	Lowe	Brit. sh.	551	July 23	Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	
Alexander Yeats		Dunham	Canad. sh.	1598	Sept. 31	P. & O. S. N. Co.		Wanchai Pier
Alva	3 k	Souza	Port. sh.	468	Aug. 26	Brandao & Co.	Higo	
Anna Bertha	4 k	Krauss	Ger. bgo.	408	Aug. 26	Stemmen & Co.	San Francisco	
Antioch	3 c	Weeks	Amer. bgo.	646	Aug. 7	Vogel & Co.		
Bua Pan	2 c	Muller	Slam. sh.	575	Aug. 31	Yuen Fat Hong		
Chocola	4 k	Kennett	Brit. bgo.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		For Sale
Ebenzer	4 k	Miller	Brit. Sm. sh.	319	Aug. 27	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
Echo	5 k	Tozer	Brit. bgo.	389	Aug. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
Edward Barrow	4 k	Rich	Brit. bgo.	958	June 30	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Elizabeth Childs	5 k	Lindbergh	Brit. bgo.	391	Aug. 3	Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	
Ernst	2 k	Hibbard	Ger. Sm. sh.	593	Sept. 24	Wieler & Co.		
Excelsior	8 c	Eddy	Amer. bgo.	240	Aug. 24	Russell & Co.		
Faugh Balaugh	4 k	Rute	Ger. bgo.	240	Aug. 24	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Flensborg	4 k	Jacobsen	Dan. bgo.	365	Aug. 29	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Newchwang	
Fred. P. Litchfield	4 k	Spalding	Amer. bgo.	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.	New York	
Glyding	3 k	Winther	Dan. bg	240	Aug. 5	Stemmen & Co.	Cape Town	
Hermann	4 k	Schmidt	Ger. bgo.	444	Aug. 7	Wieler & Co.	Foochow and Cape	
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Hongkong	4 k	Dom	Ger. Sm. sh.	219	Aug. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
J. A. Borland	4 k	Kent	Amer. bgo.	670	July 26	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Jessie McDonald	7 c	Stott	Brit. Sm. sh.	275	Aug. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
John Potts	7 c	MacPherson	Brit. bgo.	374	Aug. 20	Butterfield & Swire	Sydney	
Jules Dufaire	4 k	Willigen	Brit. bgo.	434	Aug. 20	Tan Kong Ho		
Kalaja	4 c	Roos	Russ. bgo.	690	Aug. 18	Vogel & Co.	London	
Krung Thep	2 k	Dührssen	Slam. bgo.	488	Aug. 31	Stemmen & Co.	Newchwang	
Kvik	5 k	Larsen	Norw. bgo.	417	Aug. 24	Stemmen & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Margrethe	4 k	Phisen	Ger. bgo.	357	Sept. 8	Wieler & Co.		
Monte Rosa	4 k	Carter	Amer. sh.	1313	June 15	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Norman Court	7 c	Dunn	Brit. bgo.	834	Sept. 2	Turner & Co.		
Orange Grove	7 c	Longmuir	Brit. bgo.	385	Sept. 10	Russell & Co.		
Prosperity	2 c	Hoff	Slam. bgo.	476	Aug. 12	Chinese		
Sir Lancelot	7 c	Brokenshar	Brit. bgo.	886	Aug. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sourabaya Packet	2 k	Verduin	Dutch bgo.	462	Aug. 29	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Spica	8 c	Hollmann	Ger. bgo.	915	Aug. 29	Melchers & Co.		
Star of China	7 c	Blaker	Brit. sh.	794	Aug. 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.		
Toowoomba	7 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit. bgo.	585	Aug. 25	Vogel & Co.	London	
Triton	4 k	Kallien	Ger. bgo.	558	Aug. 21	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Vesta	3 k	Ruinge	Dutch bgo.	417	Aug. 26	Stemmen & Co.		
Werra	5 k	Dinkelberg	Ger. bgo.	832	Aug. 31	Melchers & Co.		
Young Siam	3 c	Benedictin	Slam. sh.	701	Sept. 6	/Order		
WHAMFOA								
Florence Nightingale		McIntyre	Brit. bgo.	464	Aug. 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Chefoo	
Friedrich Perthes		Walter	Ger. bgo.	446	Sept. 3	Stemmen & Co.	Tientsin	
Harmonie		Schiphorst	Ger. sch.	241	Sept. 8	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON								
Ningpo.		Cass	Brit. str.	761	Sept. 8	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	